

DISCONTENT.
The boats rocked on the river,
In the shadow of leaf and tree;
One was in love with the harbor;
One was in love with the sea,
The one was in love with the land;
The other was in love with the water,
But he left the other, longing,
For ever against the shore.
The one that rests on the river,
In the shadow of leaf and tree,
With a silent look lets ever
To the far out set.
The one that rides the river,
Though sailing far and fleet,
Leaves to the shore the river;
To the land he sets and swells.
One feels against the quiet
On the moon-grown shadowed shore;
One sighs that it may never
That harbor nevermore.
One wonders at the dangers
That men meet in the world,
One dreams of the wealth,
One of the little, of the little;
Of all that life can teach us
This's taught so true as this;
The world is not so bad, however,
But ever how amiss.

AT THE

ESTABLISHED 1859.

HICKMAN, FULTON CO., KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1878.

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HICKMAN COURIER.

THE

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and pass the evening at the baron's house. I felt, on this hand, no misgivings, such as would have beset me had I allowed my charge to go out alone into a gay company. To theater and opera, or to those balls and evening receptions of the Parisian great world to which Lord Hunson's letters procured us easy access. Always accompanied Cecil. But I was not sorry when he seemed to grow indifferent to dance and drama, and to prefer spending his hours in the quiet Rue de Louches. Why not? I was thankful for the opportunity of finishing my versified translation of Horace, a work from which I hoped to derive fame and fortune. And then, too, I had such complete confidence in Cecil and in his military mentor. What harm, in such company, could secure to him? "Broko, the bank, by Jove!" I said do it! cried the lad, with boyish exultation, as he held out his glass to be replenished.

"Very well, inspector," answered an agent of police, as he examined the lock of his pistol.

But there was no fighting. The whole rascally gang gave proof of most abject cowardice, when pounced on by the police, and did not even attempt to use the weapons which four out of the five had concealed about their persons. In prison, each made a confession damaging to the defense of the remainder, and I believe all were ultimately sentenced to long terms of imprisonment at Toulon or Lambessa, while I received the flogging. Higher and higher climbs the train, steeper and steeper goes the grade, until there is a rise of 21 feet to the mile. Our brave little engine, FIRE,

And voice of thunder, puff and roar as if in an agony. Now we begin to climb the Mule Shoe Bend. We are on end of it. Look yonder across the narrow deep valley to our left. Do you see that rod looking like a little rocky shell, running up the rocky mountain side? That is the other end of the "hooch." It is hundreds of feet above us, but our train will be up there half an hour hence. What a shoe, over a mile long on each side, and one end 500 feet above the other? And what must the mile have been? Slowly up and up we go, dodging the precipices, and swinging round the mountain curves, in the stony pull, until we reach the toe of our great shoe. Here we swing round from the Vets to the Dump Mountain, on the sharpest curve known in railroad building.

Still up and up we climb on the tremendous grade, as if it were

IN A BALLOON INSTEAD OF A RAILELOAD TRAIN.

At last the dizzy height of Inspiration Point is reached. "How magnificent!" shouts a fellow traveler. "How lovely!" says another. "How friggin!" whispers a third, and no wonder. This is the Dump of Dump Mountain, the "Cape Horn" of the pass. We are swinging round the peak of the promontory, and from our car-window we can look over the verge of the precipice into the abyss below, and off upon a scene magnificent beyond description. The valley up which we started, the Vets Mountain, along which, hundreds of feet below us, we can trace our track, the Spanish peaks looking most majestic than ever from this lofty standpoint, and the vast plain, on the bottom of which nestles the Vets; all together form

ONE OF THE GRANDEST PANORAMAS.

This earth abounds, "This must be the summit!" No, we are not at the highest point yet. Still we must go on, winding upward through the debris, and among the rocks, and past places rather trying to delineate, but the vast

and alluring scene that the boy was

"I am in pain, my distressing duty," he said, in a thick whisper, "to disturb, monsieur, your beautiful confidence in your youthful friend. What will you, sir? Young men will be more than satisfied. And nothing could comfort better to this than two years on the Continent in such good hands as yours, Mr. Baker. I shall see you again, of course, before you leave England, but just now," another glance at the clock, "my time is positively not my own."

And I took the under-secretary's hint and retired, almost tumbling over the excited deputation as I made my way down stairs. Next week, Cecil Manvers and I went abroad.

Our first year of continental travel passed of pleasantly enough. The Rhine, Switzerland, Tyrol, each and all of these had visited in the pleasant summer, and the next spring found us in Paris.

It was the time when the grand Paris Exhibition—exhibitions had not yet grown common enough to be classed as bore—attracted myriads to the then imperial capital of France. Emperor and empire were in their freshness decked, too, with the prestige which success confers; for the great struggle with Russia was going on victoriously for the allies, and the cordial feeling between France and England was at its warmest. In '55 people had not yet become ashamed of enjoying themselves, and whatever the merits of the show might be, it certainly secured the suffrages of the well-dressed, well-pleased crowds of holiday makers. My pupil and I made the new Palace of Industry our daily lounge, and so did a French friend of ours, destined to play no unimportant part in this story.

It was by accident that we had made acquaintance with Colonel the Baron Duplessis. Cecil had a walking-cane, with a handsome gold head, which had belonged to his father, and this he caused to leave on one of the marble tables of the exhibition monster restaurant. Half-an-hour later, when my pupil discovered his loss, and went back in hot haste to seek for his missing property, it was courteously restored to him with a bow and a smile, by a tall, elderly Frenchman, with the inevitable red ribbon adorning his tightly-buttoned frock coat, and of what his compatriots designate as a distinguished appearance. This old fellow had observed ourselves as the occupants of a table near his own, and had been prompted to prevent the costly walking-stick from being purloined by a light-fingered under-waiter. This little kindness led in time to a friendship which might be called intimate.

The Colonel, as became a man of ancient lineage and reduced fortunes, lived in a gloomy old structure on the left bank of the Seine, far away from the glare and glitter of the modern Paris. The Rue de Louches was the name of the street, and the Colonel's house, number sixteen, was on the shady side of it—a big dingy mansion, with a grass-grown courtyard, a walled garden, and windows into which the sun never seemed to shine. The ghostly pictures on the wall, and the heavy furniture were in keeping with this dismal abode. The Colonel's family consisted merely of his wife and daughter: the former haggard and stupid, with a short, severe, mad look, I thought in her drowsy eyes. Mademoiselle la baronne spoke little, and mademoiselle, like most well-brought-up French girls, was a mute as a fish.

The only attraction in number sixteen, Rue de Louches, was the gay good-humour, tempered by the dignified shrewdness of an experienced man of the world, of his master, M. Duplessis, even to me, seemed singularly agreeable, and gained a still larger share of Cecil's regard. It so happened that my pupil had a turn for military subjects—less perhaps, for dress and drill than for the scientific side of a soldier's life—and his boyish curiosity appeared to please the Colonel, who himself was, as he said jestingly, merely a worn-out, war-horse, turned out to grass, but ready to respond to the first twang of the trumpet. So it came about that Cecil and the baron made frequent excursions, now to be present at the trial of a rifled cannon, now to go over fortifications, see a review or ramble through the arsenals, without my being one of the party.

It often happened, too, after the excursions I have described, that Cecil Manvers went to drink tea a l'Anglaise,

and the old man, with a smile, would say, "I am in love with the girl."

And when I asked him what he meant by this, he dryly, "I was not aware that to his

eyes, the girl was the most beautiful in the world."

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SOUTHERN FARM AND HOME.

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

Sown in the rich, deep soil,
Sown in the stony ways,
Wheat, corn, and barley,
Planted in harvest days.

All from a hand strew,
All from the Lord on high,
Wheat, corn, and barley,
Leaving no good thing.

From a Master's hand,
Bread from a hand-crown'd head,
Not for eating, but for sowing,
Sowing, the world shall.

Not for fruits alone,
Reaps it the ripe corn in—
Picks it from stone to stone,
Where it grows and shines.

Fields, the great blessing crown'd,
The great blessing crown'd,
But it's the wretched ground
Calls for saving care!

All that is left may be
Gathered, for man's gain,
But the world won't be
Gathers his harvest in!

Bipening Grapes off the Vines.—M. Pollicci has lately investigated the disputed question whether grapes separated from the plant undergo an after ripening, as is the case with apples and pears. Several kinds of amriki grapes were cut off with scissars, and three portions formed of each kind. One portion was then taken, and its quantity of sugar and acid determined immediately. Of the two other portions one was placed in shade, the other in sunshine, and after ten or twelve days the same data was produced. It appeared that there was a small increase of sugar and decrease of acid, and the differences were greater in the case of the grapes exposed in sunlight than with those kept in shade.

Be Gentle when You Milk.—The advantage of kindness to cows, says the Maine Farmer, has been frequently insisted on in these pages, and is well illustrated by the following anecdote: A man had a cow, that, week after week, was milked alternately by a couple of men. He observed that the amount of butter he carried weighed about a pound more each alternate week. He watched the men and tried the cow after they had finished milking, but always found that no milk had been left in the teats. Finally he asked the Scotch girl who took care of the milk, if she could account for "Why, yes," said she. "When Jim milks, he says to the old cow: 'So; my pretty muley; so! But when Sam milks, he hits her on the hip with the edge of the pail, and says: 'H'at, you old brute!'"

Selecting Meats.—In selecting beef to roast, if it be for a small family, the rib is by far the best, and most tender cut; have some of the bone removed, then make your butcher skewer the beef. The best beef for broiling is porterhouse. The best beef for a la mode is the round; have the bones removed and trim off all the gristle. For corned beef the round is the best. For a mutton roast choose the shoulder, the saddle, or the loin and rump. The leg should be boiled. Small rib chops are generally duch. Mutton cutlets to be taken from the neck. For roast veal, the loin, breast and rump are good. Veal chops are best for frying; butts are more apt to be tough.

Uncle Sam, ext.—An old potato grower says he thinks fifty-five bushels of potatoes as good in the fall as seventy-five cents in the spring.

Experiment with a Bushel of Straw.—On a portion of your wheat field, many who have tried the plan commend it highly.

Everything which is gilt-edged in the way of farm produce brings the highest prices—butter, cheese, milk, fruit, and so on through the whole list of farm products.

The Profane Parson.—A Tale in Five Chapters.

CHAPTER I.

Once upon a time, in the dark ages of

the nineteenth century, there lived a gentleman who held a commission in the army.

CHAPTER II.

But he had serious scruples as to whether it was right or wrong to kill his fellow creatures at the bidding of others, or, in fact, whether it was not a crime to kill his fellow men at all.

CHAPTER III.

He decided that it was wrong, especially the glutton and thrush about thrown away the numerous profusion; so he sold his commission and entered the church, thinking that as he was an intelligent man, and not a mere machine, he might do more good to humanity in that line than in the other line.

CHAPTER IV.

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HICKMAN COURIER.
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FRIDAY, : : : : : DEC. 6, 1878

In accordance with the time-honored and constitutional faith of the Democratic party, we hold the people of the South are gold and silver coin, or paper currency convertible into such coin at the will of the holder. [From all our old Democratic Platforms.]

FOR GOVERNOR,
Dr. Luke P. Blackburn,
of Jefferson.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.
Hon. Henry A. Tyler,
of Fulton.

Congress will at once investigate the Tilden cipher dispatches.

Our Tennessee neighbors call "re-pudiation" low taxation. What's in a name?

J. W. Leech, ex editor of the Mayfield Ripsaw, a candidate for the Legislature in Graves.

The Breakfast County troubles still continue. A state of war exists. The county is about equally divided between the clans.

SHALL an "Independent" go to the Legislature from Hickman and Fulton? Or, shall he be a "regular democrat"?

A Crittenden county correspondent of the Frankfort Courier says: "The Hon. Henry A. Tyler will sweep this county for Lieut.-Governor. Other State officers not much talked of."

THAT staunch advocate of popular rights, the Trig County Democrat, is still afoot, with colors flying brave and joyous. We like it. It is offish on party discipline, but always sound on party principles.

COL. TURNER has called the Ballard Democratic Convention, to instruct for Governor, to meet the 3rd Monday in this month. The "old outlaw" has wheeled his county into line ahead of all his neighbors.

The Paducah News must read up. That "strange ronion" of an ex-Governor of Tennessee and his very bad boy was shown to smite him months ago. [Court Journal.]

Ah, well; but hasn't sufficient time elapsed for it to be revamped into a News editorial?

The Mayfield papers beg to present the name of Hon. Henry George, as Graves County's choice for the next State Senator from this District. But, how are we to know that these papers express the sentiments of the people of the "State of Graves."

Russia seems already to have begun her programme to annoy the British in the Afghan war. She asserts that England has violated the treaty of Tashkend, and in certain contingencies must interfere. This sounds very much like the tone of England in the Turk-Russian war.

The Mayfield papers are in the field, suggesting candidates for the Legislature and State Senate. Out with it now, whether it is to be a convention, primary election, or "free fight."

The man who represents this District will have to be a free, active, progressive fellow, one who dares to lead and turns to follow the beaten paths of dictation. "States can be broken"—even in the "State of Graves."

The Paducah News says that the people of Calloway county are holding meetings, resolving to take no money after the first of January, except gold or greenbacks, and justifies it as a lark at the National banks. If it is so, the people of Calloway are acting foolish, and will hurt themselves more than the National banks. National bank money is good—bound to be good—and while people may prefer gold or greenback money may be substituted for their issue—to refuse to take national bank money is cutting off the nose to spite the face.

The money leaders hereabouts are nearly all solid in asserting that they will make no more local loans. They say, the people can blame the last Kentucky Legislature for it. Well, since we come to think about it, if the last Legislature succeeded in thus preventing poor men from borrowing money at high rates of interest, it deserves some credit than we thought. We believe in a conventional rate of interest, but 10 per cent. will ruin any man, and though he may be disappointed in not getting it when he wants it, it is best that he should never get it at that price—except, in exceptional cases.

We have no objections whatever to carrying on a war against the South, and we will put it to her honest if not to be fair, and square dealing. Credit to our paper, the editors do justice to it and put it in his paper. His paper makes no bones when he is given. The article headed "Largest Fee Ever Made" originally appeared in this paper, and was copied into the Courier without credit. [Paducah News.]

If the Courier ever used an "editorial" from the News, we were as innocent as a child unborn. The News is a spicily lively paper, and its general tone a well-arranged epitome of material which has previously appeared in the larger dailies. The article headed "Largest Fee Ever Made" was about

Washington City lawyer, and we either then or now imagined it an article originating with Paducah scribblers. The News as an abstract, summary, or abridgment of matter found in other papers, as well as spicy local news, is a success, and has our highest compliments, but such a thing as might be termed an "editorial" is rarely met with in its columns. If it imagines by "changing a head" or "revising" or epitomizing that which has previously been published, gives it a patent right to claim it as "editorial," we dissent.

The President's Message.
Congress convened last Monday, but has not got fairly to work. The President's Message was received, and is printed in the leading Daily papers. The points of interest to the general reader embraced by the President, is his reference to the "unreconcilable South," and his recommendation for Congress to take the fullest and most thorough steps looking to a National quarantine against yellow fever and cholera. He thinks it the duty of Congress to pass and enforce the most stringent laws.

The Courier in the Southern question, may be said, to have left the conservatives and gone over to the extremes.

He claims that the colored voters of South Carolina and Louisiana have been terribly outraged in the recent elections, and promises to do every thing in the power of the Executive to see them righted. How much of this is the prejudice and meanness of carpet-baggers and how much real honest work, the country will never know.

The "Tennessee" is the man afflicted with a disease known as Itothysis. People outside the medical profession know it as the Porcupine disease. The newspaper accounts are exaggerated, but the general description of the man is substantially true. The disease is incurable.

Of Course.

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, who has recently had an interview with Gen. Grant, says:

I think I am at liberty to say that Gen. Grant does not consider himself a candidate for a third term. Should however, the people be so minded, I do not think he would feel at all bound to decline it.

How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle.

"How old are you?" continued he without waiting a reply. "I'm sure you are one of the finest lads ever I have seen. Will you run a few more yards?"

Ticked with the flattery, like a fool. I run to the west. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till it was almost tired to death. The school-bell rang, and I could not get away it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me, saying:

"Now you, little rascal, you're playing the traitor; now send away to school you'll get it!"

Alas! thought I, it was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day, but now to be called a rascal was too much. I sunk deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since.

When a merchant is over polite to his customers, begging them to take a little brandy, and throwing his goods on the counter, thinks I, "That man has an axe to grind."

When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of liberty, and prating loudly about economy, and often has a rascal, that fellow would see you turning a grindstone."

Beware of people who pay compliments when there is no particular occasion for so doing. They have an axe to grind, and it's not yours.

The Western Sodom.

An "anti-polygamy woman" writes to the St. Louis Republican from Salt Lake, very earnestly asking that more interest shall be taken in casting out the system of polygamy from the country. She says in the course of her letter:

A petition has been sent by the Gentle ladies in Salt Lake to the United States at large, and my reason for addressing Southern men exclusively is that more interest shall be taken in casting out the system of polygamy from the country. She says in the course of her letter:

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